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ALABAMA COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS

OCTOBER TERM, 2014-2015

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Melissa Lewis, as mother and next friend of P.L., a minor

v.

Stuart Mitchell

Appeal from DeKalb Circuit Court
(CV-13-900364)

MOORE, Judge.

Melissa Lewis, as mother and next friend of P.L., a minor, appeals from a summary judgment entered by the DeKalb Circuit Court ("the trial court") in favor of Stuart Mitchell. We reverse and remand.

Procedural History

On December 18, 2013, Lewis filed an amended complaint against Mitchell, a teacher at Plainview School, alleging that Mitchell had committed assault and battery against her son, P.L., who was a student at Plainview School, and that Mitchell had negligently and wantonly injured P.L. On January 21, 2014, Mitchell answered Lewis's amended complaint, asserting, among other things, that he was entitled to state-agent immunity for his actions in using corporal punishment to discipline P.L.

Mitchell filed a motion for a summary judgment, along with a brief and evidentiary materials in support thereof. Mitchell argued, among other things, that he was entitled to state-agent immunity. See Ex parte Cranman, 792 So. 2d 392 (Ala. 2000).¹ Thereafter, Lewis filed a brief, along with evidentiary materials in support thereof, in opposition to Mitchell's summary-judgment motion. Subsequently, Mitchell

¹Cranman was a plurality opinion. The test for state-agent immunity set out in Cranman was adopted by a majority of our supreme court in Ex parte Butts, 775 So. 2d 173 (Ala. 2000).

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filed a reply in further support of his summary-judgment motion.

On October 2, 2014, the trial court entered a summary judgment in favor of Mitchell, specifically finding that Mitchell was entitled to state-agent immunity. On October 21, 2014, Lewis filed her notice of appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court; that court transferred the appeal to this court pursuant to § 12-2-7(6), Ala. Code 1975.

Standard of Review

"Our standard of review for a summary judgment is as follows:

"'We review the trial court's grant or denial of a summary-judgment motion de novo, and we use the same standard used by the trial court to determine whether the evidence presented to the trial court presents a genuine issue of material fact. Bockman v. WCH, L.L.C., 943 So. 2d 789 (Ala. 2006). Once the summary-judgment movant shows there is no genuine issue of material fact, the nonmovant must then present substantial evidence creating a genuine issue of material fact. Id. "We review the evidence in a light most favorable to the nonmovant." 943 So. 2d at 795. We review questions of law de novo. Davis v. Hanson Aggregates Southeast, Inc., 952 So. 2d 330 (Ala. 2006).'"

Lloyd Noland Found., Inc. v. HealthSouth Corp., 979 So. 2d 784, 793 (Ala. 2007) (quoting Smith v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 952 So. 2d 342, 346 (Ala. 2006)).

Discussion

On appeal, Lewis argues that Mitchell exceeded the scope of his authority in administering corporal punishment to P.L. and, therefore, that he was not entitled to state-agent immunity. She specifically argues that there was a genuine issue of material fact as to whether Mitchell acted in accordance with the policy set forth by the DeKalb County Board of Education ("the board").

"'A State agent shall be immune from civil liability in his or her personal capacity when the conduct made the basis of the claim against the agent is based upon the agent's

"'....

"'(5) exercising judgment in the discharge of duties imposed by statute, rule, or regulation in educating students.

"'Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing statement of the rule, a State agent shall not be immune from civil liability in his or her personal capacity

"(1) when the Constitution or laws of the United States, or the Constitution of this State, or laws, rules, or regulations of this State enacted or promulgated for the purpose of regulating the activities of a governmental agency require otherwise; or

"(2) when the State agent acts willfully, maliciously, fraudulently, in bad faith, beyond his or her authority, or under a mistaken interpretation of the law.'

"Ex parte Cranman, 792 So. 2d 392, 405 (Ala. 2000) (plurality opinion) (adopted by [the Alabama Supreme] Court in Ex parte Butts, 775 So. 2d 173 (Ala. 2000))."

Ex parte Monroe Cnty. Bd. of Educ., 48 So. 3d 621, 625 (Ala. 2010).

In Ex parte Monroe County Board of Education, our supreme court held that, because a teacher "did not adhere to the [Monroe County Board of Education's] policy, she exceeded the scope of her authority, and she was not entitled to a summary judgment based on State-agent immunity." 48 So. 3d at 628. In the present case, Mitchell maintained that he had used corporal punishment on P.L. because of P.L.'s failure to complete his homework; Mitchell also maintained that he had similarly punished three other students. P.L., however, testified in his deposition that Mitchell had used corporal

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punishment on him because he had failed a test. Statements from the other three students confirmed P.L.'s testimony. Charles Warren, the superintendent of the board, testified that a teacher's use of corporal punishment on a student for making a bad grade on a test is a violation of the board's policies. Ronald Bell, the principal of Plainview School, as well as Mitchell himself, agreed that corporal punishment is not authorized for making a bad grade.

We also note that, although Mitchell maintained that he had used "moderate" force in accordance with the board's policy, Lewis introduced a photograph of P.L.'s injuries that had resulted from the imposition of the corporal punishment. Bell testified that the board's policies do not authorize a teacher to use the amount of force it would take to result in the bruising reflected in that photograph. Warren and Bell both testified that, if the bruising reflected in the photograph had been caused by the child's mother, they would have been obligated to report the incident to the Department of Human Resources as suspected child abuse.

Because Lewis presented evidence indicating that Mitchell had used corporal punishment in violation of the board's

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policy, we conclude that there was a genuine issue of material fact regarding whether Mitchell "exceeded the scope of [his] authority, and [that he, therefore,] was not entitled to a summary judgment based on State-agent immunity." Ex parte Monroe Cnty. Bd. of Educ., 48 So. 3d at 628.

Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, we reverse the summary judgment entered by the trial court and remand this cause for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

REVERSED AND REMANDED.

Thompson, P.J., and Pittman and Donaldson, JJ., concur.

Thomas, J., dissents, with writing.

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THOMAS, Judge, dissenting.

I respectfully disagree with the main opinion's characterization that the testimony of Superintendent Charles Warren, Principal Ronald Bell, and Stuart Mitchell amounted to admissions that Mitchell had failed to follow the DeKalb County Board of Education's Code of Student Conduct and Student Handbook ("the Board policy"). The Board policy defines "corporal punishment" as "moderate use of physical force or physical contact by a principal or designee as may be necessary to maintain discipline or enforce school rules. Witness must be present." The Board policy also provides that corporal punishment may be administered for "any violation which the school officials may deem reasonable to fall within this category after consideration or extenuating circumstances." The undisputed testimony was that Mitchell delivered one swat with a paddle and that a witness was present. Moreover, I agree with the DeKalb Circuit Court ("the trial court") that, even assuming that Mitchell paddled the students for failing a test, Mitchell was "'exercising judgment in the discharge of duties imposed by statute, rule, or regulation in ... educating students.'" See Ex parte

Butts, 775 So. 2d 173, 178 (Ala. 2000) (quoting Ex parte Cranman, 792 So. 2d 392, 405 (Ala. 2000)).

I also agree with the trial court that the evidence presented demonstrated that "[t]he child was not traumatized or injured." Mitchell testified in his deposition that he was not angry with P.L. and that he did not apply more than moderate force when he paddled P.L. Jonathan Phillips, the teacher who served as a witness, testified in his deposition that, when he observed Mitchell paddle P.L., Mitchell did not use more than moderate force and that P.L. did not appear upset or to be in pain after he was paddled. P.L. testified in his deposition that his buttocks had hurt "[t]he rest of the period, a little bit on the bus ride home."² He also testified that he had participated in football practice later that afternoon. Furthermore, P.L. testified that he had continued to go to Mitchell's classroom with his friends during their break to discuss topics such as hunting and fishing and also that Mitchell had assisted him with a school assignment from another teacher.

²The record indicates that school was dismissed shortly after Mitchell paddled P.L.

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For the reasons set forth above, I would affirm the summary judgment entered in Mitchell's favor based upon state-agent immunity.